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**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ
ТА НАВЧАЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ**

для практичних занять і самостійної роботи з вибіркової
дисципліни
«Розмовний курс сучасної англійської мови А2/В1»

Схвалено
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Методичні вказівки та навчальні завдання до практичних занять і самостійної роботи з вибіркової дисципліни «Розмовний курс сучасної англійської мови А2/В1» для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) та другого (магістерського) рівня усіх освітньо-професійних програм спеціальностей НУВГП денної та заочної форм навчання [Електронне видання] / Купчик Л. Є. – Рівне : НУВГП, 2021. – 31 с.

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Вчений секретар науково-методичної ради Костюкова Т. А.

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Вступ

Дані методичні рекомендації та навчальні завдання укладено відповідно до робочої програми і містять завдання, спрямовані на формування комунікативних навичок рівнях A2 / B1 відповідно до глобальної шкали англійської мови. Курс розрахований на студентів усіх спеціальностей НУВГП першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, які вивчають англійську мову в усіх її аспектах в рамках комплексу підходів: компетентнісного, студенто- та завдання-орієнтованого.

Завдання, запропоновані у розробці, спрямовані на формування у студентів комунікативної, мовної, лінгвосоціокультурної компетентності в рамках студенто-, завдання- та компетентнісно-орієнтованого підходів до навчання, формування інтерактивних навичок і вмінь усного та писемного англомовного мовлення з послідовним удосконаленням кожного окремого виду мовленнєвої діяльності на переході від рівня A2 до рівня B1 згідно з Загальноєвропейськими рекомендаціями з мовної освіти.

«Розмовний курс сучасної англійської мови», вивчення якого передбачає використання сучасних Інтернет контенту, інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій навчання міжкультурної комунікації, соціальних форм роботи, є одним із шляхів розвитку стратегій вивчення іноземних мов, формування мультилінгвальної і мультикультурної особистості, здатної розвивати навички вивчення іноземних мов упродовж життя

MODULE 1 CHANGES

UNIT 1 LIVING THE DREAM

Task 1. A) Would you like to change anything in your life? What would you change? Why?

b) Read the text. Why do you think many people do not manage to live their dream?

Living the Dream

Are you bored with your life or your job? Do you do the same thing every day? Perhaps it's time to **look for** something new.

Every year, thousands of people **dream about** changing their lives. Many want to give up their jobs and start a new career, or move house or learn a new skill. Lots of people say they'd like to do something different, like **travel around** the world, or **move to** a new country. But only a few people actually follow their dreams. Around holiday times a quarter of the people in the UK **think about** changing jobs, but when the holiday finishes, they just **go back** to work as normal. Others **wait for** an opportunity their whole lives, but it never comes.

The BBC talked to Jessica Fox, who wanted to **get away** from her life in the California sunshine to move to Scotland and run a second-hand bookshop. She tells about how she made her dream come true.

Task 2. A) Complete the sentences with the phrases in bold from the text in Task 1b).

- 1 I sometimes *think about* doing a different job.
- 2 I really enjoy travelling, but I wouldn't _____ another country to live.
3. I want to give up my job, and _____ to studying.

- 4 I need to speak English for my job. I _____ becoming a famous journalist.
- 5 I should _____ a pay rise before I buy a new car.
- 6 I would love to _____ different countries.
- 7 Things have been so busy, I just need to _____ for a few days and relax.
- 8 Can you help me _____ my bag? I can't find it anywhere.

b) Tick the sentences that are true for you. Voice and compare your ideas with your group mates.

Task 3. A) Listen to the interview to find out why Jessica Fox left her dream job in sunny California to move across the world to live in Scotland. Then answer the questions.

Part 1

- 1 Did Jessica enjoy her life in California?
- 2 What did she dream about?

Part 2

- 3 What did Jessica do to try and realize her dreams?
- 4 Did she send a lot of emails?

Part 3

- 5 How did Jessica feel when she went back to LA?
- 6 What does she enjoy about her life now?

b) Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think it was a good idea for Jessica to make this life change? Why/why not?
- 2 Would you do this kind of thing yourself?

Task 4. Find correct the mistakes. There are mistakes in four of the sentences.

- 1 When I was a child, I used to cycle to school yesterday.
- 2 My brother always used listen to heavy metal music.

- 3 My family used to live in a different city.
- 4 I used to stay up all night dancing. Now I get tired at 10 pm.
- 5 We didn't used to have any pets.
- 6 We used to go skiing in the holidays last year.

Task 5. Make a note

UNIT 2

“READ 1000 BOOKS AND WALK 1000 MILES”

Task 1. Discuss the questions in pairs.

- a) Is there a university in your town? What can you study there?
- b) Would you like to study in another country? Why/why not?

Task 2. Read the text. What do the students think about studying abroad?

“Read 1000 books and walk 1000 miles”

... is a Chinese saying about education. And this is exactly what students from the People's Republic of China are doing. Thousands of Chinese students have joined students from Europe, India, the USA, Saudi Arabia and other countries to study at UK universities. So, how do they feel about coming to the UK? 'It's difficult at first', says Yi Lina, a student at Bristol University. 'Everything is very different: the food, the people. But it gets easier. You open a bank account, get a mobile phone contract, and start talking to people. It has been a great experience.'

Task 3. A) Match 1-5 with the places in the box.

study centre	bookshop	cafeteria	library	stationery
shop	main reception	classroom	photocopying room	
lecture theatre	accommodation/welfare office		registration desk	

- 1** borrow a book
- 2** buy pens, paper and notebooks
- 3** register for a new course

- 4 buy a snack
- 5 find information about where you are staying

b) Work in pairs and take turns. Student A: say a place. Student B: say what you can do there.

A: What can you do in a photocopying room?

B: You can make photocopies.

c) Which of the facilities can you find in your university? What are they? Which of the do you often/never use?

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the words from Task 3a).

1. Let's meet for a coffee in the _____.
2. Professor Morris is giving a presentation in the _____ theater at 2 p.m.
3. I'm going to the _____ to borrow a book.
4. I want to buy a dictionary. I think there's _____ over there.
5. Do you know where the _____ is? I need to make a photocopy of this form.
6. I need to register for my course. Is this the _____?
7. I'll take you to the _____. They can tell you about your accommodation.
8. When you go into the building, ask for Mr Smith at the _____.
9. Is there a _____ near here? I need to buy a notebook.
10. Our lesson is in a different _____ today.

Task 5. Make questions with the prompts below.

1. where / register for my course
Where do I register for my course?
2. where / the study centre
3. what time / the library open

4. can / help / find my classroom
5. where / use the internet
6. where / buy a notebook
7. where / get a new student card
8. can / tell me / where / go (for information about)

Task 6. Find and correct the mistakes. There is an extra word in each line.

Conversation 1

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me where to can find a post office?

B: Yes, There's one just behind of you.

Conversation 2

A: I need to find out about my accommodation.

B: There's an accommodation office on downstairs.

Conversation 3

A: Breakfast is in the restaurant from on 7 o'clock.

B: Sorry? Did you to say 7 o'clock?

Conversation 4

A: Do you is know where the main reception is?

B: Yes, I'll show it to you.

A: That's you very kind.

Conversation 5

A: Is it a free to park my car here?

B: No, it's you have to pay.

Task 7. The underlined words are in the wrong place in the conversation. Write them in the correct place.

Conversation 1

A: ~~Thank~~Excuse me, can you ~~library~~tell me where the library is?

B: The reception?

A: Yes, that's right.

B: It's next to the main excuse.

A: kind you.

B: I can take you there if you like.

A: That's very tell.

Conversation 2

A: Do you opens if the cafeteria is open?

B: Thank?

A: Is the know open now?

B: Yes. I think it cafeteria at 8.30 a.m.

A: Sorry you.

Conversation 3

A: Excuse me. Could you classroom me?

B: Yes.

a) Can you help me where
my classroom is?

B: Have you got your registration form?

A: tell?

B: Your registration form. Thank I have your registration form?

A: Yes, Sorry it is.

B: Your Can is room 401. It's over there, near the bookshop.

A: here you.

Task 8. Find and correct the mistakes. There are two mistakes in each conversation.

b) A: Excuse to me,
where's the bookshop?

B: There's one around corner.

2. A: What time do the swimming pool open?

B: During the week it opens on eight o'clock. At the weekend it opens at nine.

3. A: Can tell me where to get a student card, please?

B: You need going to reception.

4. A: Where I can get a coffee?

B: There's a cafeteria over there, next the library.

Task 9. Work in pairs.

Situation 1

Student A: you are new to this town/city. Ask your partner questions to find out this information.

- 1** You want to know what time the shops open.
- 2** You want to know where the nearest train station is.
- 3** You need to exchange some money. Find out where to go.

Excuse me, ...

Student B: answer Student's A questions.

Situation 2

Student A: you are new to this school. Ask questions to find out this information.

1. You want to know where the nearest coffee shop to the school is.
2. You want to know where you can buy an English dictionary.
3. You want to know what time the school closes.

Excuse me, ...

Student B: answer Student's A questions.

Task 10. A) Follow the link and review the article "UK universities see boom in Chinese students".

<https://www.bbc.com/news/education-51149445>

b) Analyse the graph in the article from Task 10 a).

You may use the useful phrases to analyse a graph following the link <http://explainwell.org/index.php/table-of-contents-handle-numbers/phrases-and-6-analysis-steps-to-interpret-a-graph/>.

MODULE 2 MONEY MATTERS

UNIT 1 THE REAL MONEY MAKERS

Task 1. A) Read the money questionnaire. What do you think the words in bold mean?

1. Do you usually pay by cash or credit card when you buy things?
2. Do you ever lend money to family or friends? Why? Why not?
3. Have you ever borrowed a lot of money? What for?
4. How many notes or coins do you have in your pocket at the moment?
5. In Ukraine, how much do you tip waiters?
6. Which three people do you think earn the most money in your country?
7. Have you ever invested money in something?
8. Who pays the bills where you live?
9. Which of your possessions is worth the most for you?
10. Have you ever thought of hunting for treasure?

b) Ask and answer the questions of Task 1a).

Task 2. A) Match photos A–H to the words.

- 1 bank statement
- 2 cheque
- 3 notes
- 4 ATM

- 5 credit cards
- 6 coins
- 7 bill
- 8 receipt

A



E





b) Work in pairs and take turns.

Student A: describe an item.

Student B: guess the item.

A: This is money made from metal.

B: Coins.

Task 3. Put the letters in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.

1. I'm going to pay by credit card (rdtcie radc).
2. I decided to pay by _____ (hasc).
3. Can you _____ (eldn) me some money?
4. Who's going to pay the _____ (libl) for this meal?
5. I usually _____ (woorbr) books from the library.

6. In my country the _____ (tosen) are green or brown and have pictures of our presidents.
7. I want a drink. Do you have any _____ (iosnc) for this machine?
8. Do you usually _____ (itp) taxi drivers in your country?
9. Lawyers _____ (rane) a lot of money.
10. She decided to _____ (nvites) her money in a small printing business.
11. How much is this painting _____ (tohrw)?

Task 4. Circle the correct options to complete the article.

MONEY TAKERS – BIG FAILURES

Steven Panjani was robbing a bank, but he needed a bag for the money. He emptied his sports bag and put the money in it. Unfortunately, he left several things in the bank, including his wallet, a bank _____ (1), a _____ (2) from the same bank, an electricity _____ (3) and his house keys. He left these on the floor of the bank and was arrested twenty minutes later.

A woman in Sri Lanka went to a company and said she wanted to _____ (4) save money in it. Then she gave them a fake \$1 million _____ (5). These don't exist! The manager called the police.

A child robbed a sweet shop. He got a bag full of _____ (6), but he dropped them. He spent five minutes trying to pick them up and finished at the same time as the police arrived.

A customer at a restaurant gave the waiter his coat, but he left his wallet in it. Later the waiter, Emilio Delgado, was found with \$400 in _____ (7) from the wallet. When arrested, Delgado said, 'It's a _____ (8) from a customer! I _____ (9) it this afternoon!'

Willy Finn booked into a US hotel and paid by _____ (10). That night he robbed the reception. The police looked at his

registration, saw his name and address, went to his house and arrested him.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) cash | b) statement | c) coin |
| 2 a) tip | b) cash | c) credit card |
| 3 a) bill | b) cheque | c) tip |
| 4 a) earn | b) lend | c) invest |
| 5 a) note | b) credit card | c) ATM |
| 6 a) receipt | b) ATMs | c) coins |
| 7 a) cash | b) statement | c) bill |
| 8 a) cheque | b) tip | c) coin |
| 9 a) lent | b) earnt | c) invested in |
| 10 a) tip | b) receipt | c) cheque |

Task 5. A) Read the text. Which of these industries is not mentioned?

1 sports

2 music

3 food

4 films

THE REAL MONEY MAKERS

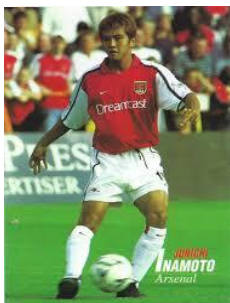
When English football team Arsenal bought a Japanese player called Junichi Inamoto, the team's fans gave him a nickname: 'T-shirt'. Why? Because they thought the club bought him so that they could sell more Arsenal T-shirts in Japan. Inamoto was a very good player, but he played only five games in year at Arsenal, none of them important. His name and face did, however, sell a lot of T-shirts.

These days sportspeople around the world can make lots of money without even playing. Christiano Ronaldo, the world's highest-paid footballer in 2014, earned \$80 million that year, and \$28 million dollars of this was just for advertising. His weekly salary at Real Madrid was €398,000. If he played in two games a week, that was €132,666 per hour of playing! Boxer Floyd Mayweather, one of the world's highest-paid athletes, earned

\$105 million from just two fights.

Of course, it's not only football players and boxers who can make big money by the minute. Back in 1978, actor Marlon Brando played the role of Superman's father in the film Superman. He appeared for less than fifteen minutes in the film and didn't learn his lines. These had to be written on various pieces of paper around the film set! For this he earned \$3.7 million. In 2004, Nicole Kidman made \$2 million for a three-minute advertisement for the perfume Chanel No.5. the company said it was a short film – a piece of art, not just an advertisement.

So who else has made a lot of money in a short time? Of course, there is Bill Gates and the usual businesspeople: the Walton family, who own Wal-Mart; Mexican telephone billionaire Carlos Slim Helu and Howard Stern, a US radio DJ who made about £311 a minute in 2015. And what about the music business? Perhaps surprisingly, Dr Dre has made huge sums of money, earning \$620 million in 2014 after selling his headphone business for \$3 billion.



Junichi Inamoto



Dr Dre



Nicole Kidman

b) Read the text again and answer the questions.

Who:

1 helped a football club to sell T-shirts? _____

2 made over a million dollars for every five minutes of a film? ____

3 made an advertisement for perfume? _____

4 sold a business? _____

c) Find words in the text that match these meaning.

1 people who like a team and want them to win (paragraph 1)

2 a short or friendly name that is used by friends or family
(paragraph 2) _____

3 boxing matches (paragraph 3) _____

4 the words an actor learns for a play or film (paragraph 3)

5 someone who has more than one billion dollars, pounds, Euros, etc.
(paragraph 4) _____

Task 6 a) Read about what some super-rich people do with their money, and discuss the questions.

1 Which projects/donations do you think are the most useful for the world?

2 Are there any that you think are not especially useful? Why?

3 Do you know of any other super-rich people who do interesting things with their money?

WHAT INTERESTING THINGS DO THE SUPER-RICH DO WITH THEIR MONEY?

- Amazon boss, Jeff Bezos, is building an enormous clock inside a mountain; the clock is designed to last 10,000 years.
- TV star, Oprah Winfrey, built a school in South Africa to educate girls from poor families.
- Economist, Muhammad Yunus, founded Grameen Bank, which gives small loans to the poor to start businesses.
- Richard Branson is working to send tourists into space. His company, Virgin Galactic, has spent millions developing commercial spaceships for transporting tourists.

b) Complete the list above in Task 6a) with the information from the text following the links

<https://edition.cnn.com/2019/01/16/success/world-wealth/index.html>

<https://richtopia.com/sustainable-development/what-do-the-super-rich-spend-their-money-on-infographic-included/>

c) If you had billions of dollars to invest in something interesting or useful, what project would you start? Think about who it would help, where you would do it, and how long it would last.

Task 7. Write an article review (on Task 6b)).

UNIT 2

PAY ME MORE!

Task 1. A) Look at the infographic about the pay for different jobs. Discuss the questions.

1 Are you surprised by any of these figures?

2 Why do you think the high earners make so much money?





TEACHER

€21,800



Police officer

€36,600



Fire fighter

€41,900



VETERINARIAN

€67,400



AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER

€89,900



DENTIST

€100,300

b) Listen to three people saying why they should be paid more. As you listen, complete the table.

Speaker	job	difficulties with job	should earn more because ...
1	nanny	1 _____	2 _____
2	3 _____	4 _____	save people, buildings, businesses
3	5 _____	hard to get funding	6 _____

c) Listen again and discuss the questions.

- 1 Which speaker (1, 2, or 3) says:
 - c) he/she doesn't want a bigger salary for him /herself? What does he/she want?
 - d) some people are 'stupid'? why?
 - e) He/she does extra work? What type of work?
- 2 Who do you think makes the best argument for more money?

Task 2. a) Read the extract from an opinion piece. What is the main idea?

- 1 The economy is bad.
- 2 Many nurses are changing profession.
- 3 Nurses should get a higher salary.

These are **extremely** difficult times for many professions – the economy is **very** weak – but we need to pay our nurses better. Many nurses cannot retire at 60 as they used to because they aren't sure they will have enough money to support themselves. This means newly qualified nurses are finding it harder to get jobs. While people used to think the profession was **fairly** secure (the sick and the old will always need care), these days it has become **really** clear that the job is changing. Working conditions are getting harder, but the pay is not increasing.

b) Look at the words in bold and answer the questions with a partner.

- 1 What type of word comes after them?
- 2 Which of the words in bold is the strongest?
- 3 Which is the weakest?

c) Choose a job in Task 1 or your own job/future job. Write the first paragraph of an opinion piece saying why the job deserves a higher salary. Include the words in bold above.

MODULE 3 TECHNOLOGY

UNIT 1 MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Task 1. a) Discuss. Do you use social media? Which ones are popular in our country? Do you use them? Why? Why not?

b) Do you agree with the opinions below?

1	I tend to use social media sites when I'm bored and there's nothing better to do.
2	Social media makes me feel nervous . I'm uncomfortable sharing information with people I don't know.
3	I'm always amazed by how much useful information you can find on social media. For me, it's like a learning tool.
4	I'm confused as to why social media is so popular. I'm worried that it actually makes people feel lonely . Instead of having a few really good friends who they can talk to, young people have now hundreds of friends who they know nothing about.
5	I'm really excited about social media because I think it can help people to change the world.

c) Look at the words in bold in the opinions above. Match them with definitions 1–8 below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | How you feel when you have nothing to do <i>bored</i> |
| 2 | How you feel when you don't understand how something works |
| 3 | How you feel when you are alone, and have no friends |
| 4 | How you feel when something special is going to happen, and you are happy |
| 5 | How you feel when you are unable to relax because you are embarrassed or worried |
| 6 | How you feel when you are very positively surprised |
| 7 | How you feel when you keep thinking about a problem or |

- 8 something bad that might happen, e.g. you might lose your job
How you feel when you worry about something and cannot relax, e.g. before an exam

Task 2. a) Read the introduction to an article in Task 2b) and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of situations do you think people can change by using social networks?
2 How do you think they might do this?

b) Read the rest of the article. Does it mention your ideas?

SOCIAL MEDIA AS A FORCE FOR CHANGE

For some people, social media might be a good way to keep in touch with friends, chat about the latest music download, or play games with each other. But social media is also being used by young people to change the world. 43% of people are 25 years old or younger, and many of these young people use mobile technology. If this generation isn't happy about something, they won't wait for politicians to change it; they'll use social media to change things themselves. These are some examples of how young people from around the world use technology and social media to really make a difference.

Social Change

Social media has been very important for political protests and social change around the world. Large groups of people can now quickly organize themselves to protest against governments and use media to show the rest of the world what's happening. Groups like OccupyWallStreet build online communities which try to fight against what they see as an unfair global economy.

Online Petitions

13-year-old McKenna Pope saw that her younger brother enjoyed cooking and wanted to buy him a toy oven as a present. She went online, but found that she could only buy toy ovens designed

for girls. She decided to start an online petition to Hasbro toys asking them to make toy ovens with picture of boys on the package. In less than a month her petition received 45,000 signatures and Hasbro decided to change the packaging for their ovens.

Raising Money

When teenage bullies in New York filmed themselves making their school bus driver cry, they uploaded the video to YouTube and it went viral. Max Sidorov, a 25-year-old Canadian man, saw the video and was shocked. He started a campaign using social media to raise money to give the bus driver, 68-year-old Karen Klein, a holiday. He wanted to raise \$5,000. However, within three weeks the campaign raised more than \$600,000. When Karen received the money she used \$100,000 to set up the Karen Klein foundation to try and stop bullying across America.

So, whatever, your problem is, if you use social media, you'll find people who will help you change the world.

c) Answer the questions.

- 1** How can social media help young people to organize political change?
- 2** What did McKenna pope want to do? Was she successful?
- 3** How did the Karen Klein foundation start?

d) Which examples in the article do you think are good uses of social media? Would you use social media for these kinds of things? Why? Why not?

UNIT 2

INTERNET TERMS

Task 1. Look at the Internet terms in the box below and answer the questions.

travel website	search engine	online news
social networking site	music download site	
photo sharing side	message board	

- 1 Do you use/visit any of these?
- 2 Which ones do you visit most frequently?
- 3 Do you think they are useful/not very useful? Why?

Task 2. a) Do you think that people waste a lot of time on the internet when they should be working? Read the text to find out.

Stop wasting time!

Many of us find it difficult to concentrate on a Friday, so it's no surprise that nearly half of us waste our time at work on a Friday afternoon by looking up funny news articles on the internet, watching silly cat videos, or planning our next holiday. But unfortunately the problem isn't just a Friday problem. People are wasting more and more time being distracted by the internet and social media when they should be working or studying. A report has shown how computer users waste up to eight days a month on the internet. Most of the people who were questioned said they work or study online. The study showed that the internet can be bad for relationships too, as people argue with their partners who spend too much time in front of their computers on mobile device. Luckily, there is a simple answer to the problem: get off the internet and get on with life.

b) Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the problem with Friday afternoons?
- 2 What kind of distractions does the article talk about?
- 3 How much time do people waste not working?
- 4 Why is internet bad for relationships?

Task 3. Do you think being on the internet is a good way to spend your free time? Do you think people spend too much time on the internet?

Task 4. Listen to three people discussing the internet. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 The men both use the internet at work.
- 2 The woman thinks people shouldn't use the internet when they are at work.
- 3 The men both think that the internet is a waste of time.
- 4 The woman says some people prefer the internet to sport.

Task 5. Look at statements 1-6. Tick the ideas that are mentioned in the recording.

Surfing on the internet is ...

- 1 addictive. Some people can't stop using it.
- 2 bad for relationships.
- 3 dangerous. You can meet dangerous people on the internet.
- 4 good when you want a break from work.
- 5 causing people to fail their university degrees because they spend too much time on social networking sites when they should be studying.
- 6 a waste of time.

Task 6. Choose two or three statements below. Do you agree or disagree? Write your opinion in a few words.

- 1 You shouldn't believe when you read on the internet.
- 2 The internet has made the world a better place.
- 3 A lot of the technology we use is not necessary.
- 4 It's better to talk to someone than to send them a text message.
- 5 Downloading songs for free is OK.
- 6 Online books will mean the end of bookshop.
- 7 Everybody in the world should have a computer.

UNIT 3

INTERNET FAME

Task 1. Do you think it would be good to be famous? What are the positive/negative things about being famous?

Task 2. a) What do you think a ‘web celebrity’ is? Read the article to find out.

Internet Fame

The internet has changed the meaning of ‘celebrity’. In the past, you had to be a successful actor, musician or footballer to be famous. Now all you need is the internet. In 1968, artist Andy Warhol said, ‘In the future, everyone will be famous for fifteen minutes.’ With the intention of the internet and YouTube, maybe that time is now. Now, a kid with a webcam can become an instant film star, and even a cat with a grumpy face can make their owner famous. When Tabatha Bundesen’s brother posted a photo of their cat on the internet, Grumpy Cat became an overnight internet sensation, and later a company worth more than \$1 million. Tavi Gevinson was twelve years old when she started her own fashion blog, but she quickly found herself on the front page of newspapers and magazines and interviewed on television. These are the new superstars, celebrities of the future.

b) Answer questions.

- 1** What is different about fame now?
- 2** How do people become famous on the internet?
- 3** Can you think of examples of web celebrities?

Task 3. a) Using the article above, find one example of a word with each suffix. Write them in the table.

adjective endings		noun endings		
<i>-ful</i>	<i>-ous</i>	<i>-ion</i>	<i>-ity</i>	<i>-er/-or/-ian (jobs)</i>
<i>successful</i>				

b) Complete words 1-8 below and put them in the correct column in the table.

1 celebrat____

5 adventur____ (adj)

2 photograph____
3 politic____
4 popular____

6 help____ (adj)
7 danger____
8 wonder____

LOOKING BACK

A Read the text below. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Money

Most member countries of the European Union use one _____(1) which is called the euro (€). The national currency of the UK is the _____ (2) (£). On one side of both the coins and the _____(3) there is an image of the Queen. The currency used in the US is dollar (\$). On one side of the US banknotes and coins there are portrait of a US President. In Ukraine, the hryvnia, which is officially known as UAH, is divided into 100 kopiok. Ukrainian _____(4) have portraits of famous Ukrainians on one side and pictures of well-known places on the other. The _____(5) have an image of the national coat of arms and its value on one of the sides.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | A money | B cash | C currency | D banknotes |
| 2 | A dollar | B coin | C euro | D pound |
| 3 | A banknotes | B notes | C money | D value |
| 4 | A bills | B coins | C banknotes | D checks |
| 5 | A banknotes | B currency | C cards | D coins |

B Read the text below. For each question choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

ATM

The first money giving machine _____(1) in New Jersey York in 1939. It's inventor, Luther George Simian, saw in his mind a

machine out of a hole in the wall that will allow customers ____ (2) money without the need to go inside a bank. At the beginning only prostitutes and gamblers used this service, so it ____ (3) completely after 6 months. The real breakthrough arrived at 1969 when Donald Wetzel developed an automatic money machine for a company called Docotel – the machine was installed in Chemical bank in New York. To make the thieves ____ (4) the machine was covered with thick iron. 4 years later there were already 2.000 ATMs around the United States. The cost for building and installing one was \$30.000. These days there are over 400.000 machines ____ (5) around the United States.

- | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A installed | B was installed | C was being installed | D has been installed |
| 2 | A withdraw | B to be withdrawn | C withdrawing | D to withdraw |
| 3 | A disappeared | B has disappeared | C had disappeared | D was disappearing |
| 4 | A to turn away | B turning away | C turn away | D being turned away |
| 5 | A spreaded | B spread | C spreading | D are spread |

C Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1–5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

To Become Famous

Over the past few decades, more and more people desire to become famous. In earlier times, only a handful of people could become famous and those were unusually considered to be the elite of society.

Many people think that in order to be fulfilled, they first need to become famous. They are obsessed with celebrities who always look shiny, beautiful and happy, and all they want is to be just like them. As they are, they feel empty – they feel a hole in their sole, and try to

fill it in by seeking fame, believing that ____ (1), they'll start feeling good about themselves.

In our age, where many people feel unable ____ (2) relationships with their fellow human beings, and hence can't genuinely communicate with one another. But as every psychologist knows, humans are social beings who need and desire ____ (3) with others, and most importantly to feel that they are being listened to, taken care of, and lived by others. When, however, these emotional needs are met at a young age by their family and wider environment, then for their entire life they'll be seeking the attention of people, which merely a substitute for what in their eyes is perceived as love and affection.

The feel sad, lonely, unworthy and insecure, and they try to escape from the unfortunate condition ____ (4) and internet celebrities. Instead of making an effort to form genuine friendships with people close to them, all they do is trying to create an artificial image of themselves and spread it as far as wide as they can, for the sole purpose of attracting the attention of others. If they don't manage to achieve that, they feel like a complete failure and to them life ceases to have meaning and purpose. What they don't know, however, is that even if they were to achieve fame, this wouldn't make things any better. In fact, it would most likely make things worse, and that's for plenty of reasons.

If you're seeking fame, you might succeed ____ (5), but what you deep down need is love, and attention doesn't necessarily mean loving attention. Even an enemy can pay attention to you, but does this mean that he loves and cares for you? Of course not. If you are hungry for fame, then what you truly long for it is the sincere loving attention of another human being – and fame cannot provide that, hence it will always let you down.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | be connect and bond |
| 2 | in attracting people's attention |
| 3 | by attracting the attention of others on them |
| 4 | to find fame in some career than others |
| 5 | by trying to live like their favourite tv personas |
| 6 | on developing 15 minutes of fame, but rather a valuable 10-year |

- brand
- 7 to form intimate
- 8 which makes them eligible for the big media opportunities

D Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

Choosing a university can look like a daunting process, but there are lots of resources to help make it easier. Before you start filling out those university application forms, consider the many that affect the “fit” of a university to your unique personality and educational goals. Take a look at the following factors.

1 Make sure the university offers the program you want – you can check program listings in this directory, or online www.aucc.ca/can_uni/search/index_e.html. remember that your first year is often a time to try a variety of courses, and then choose the area in which you want to major. You could try new fields of study that aren't available in high school – courses like astronomy, philosophy or international studies.

2 Have a look at the university calendars and read the individual course outlines. You can also compare how individual programs are designed by different universities (such as course components), the structure of courses (it is group work or exam-based?) and the flexibility offered each year in terms of what students can choose to study.

3 Do you want a small university, where most of the students are undergraduates and live n campus? Alternatively, would you prefer a larger university, with access to a grater range of facilities and programs?

4 A University's reputation continues to be a major factor in how students choose where to study. That said, choosing a university should not be done solely on reputation. Be aware that reputations

are something out of date or overstated, so first-hand experience is often beneficial. Prospective students can visit the campuses of their top university choices and spend some time talking with current students and getting a feel for the campus. try to get a sense of how you'd see yourself living in that particular place for three or four years.

5 The costs associated with attending university go well beyond tuition fees to include housing, food, books, supplies, and personal living expenses. These costs are different depending upon the type of program, type of university and the size and location of the school.

- 1 Start with studying your admission requirements
- 2 Find out about the course content
- 3 Try to get your own impression of the university you choose
- 4 Make sure you can afford it
- 5 Learn how far away from home it is
- 6 See if you will be satisfied with the housing condition
- 7 Consider the size of the university
- 8 Check on the curriculum

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